

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims t at be thy Country's thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 13-

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be made at reduced rates.

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JUDGE SIMONTON'S SUCCESSOR.

The President Nominates Jeter C.

Pritchard, Whom He Recently

Made One of the Justices of

the Supreme Court of the

District of Columbia.

Washington, April 27.—President

Roosevelt today nominated Justice

Jeter C. Pritchard, of the Supreme

Court of the District of Columbia,

to be United States Circuit Judge of

the 4th circuit, in succession to the

late Judge Charles H. Simonton. The

4th circuit includes the States of

Maryland, North Carolina, South

Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia,

and, under the law, the appointee had

to be selected from one of these States.

Justice Pritchard, who formerly was

a United States Senator from North

Carolina, has served on the Supreme

Bench of the District of Columbia

but a short time. He presided at the

trial of Maben, the Groffs and

Lorenz, who were recently convicted

of postal frauds.

Jeter Connelly Pritchard, of Mar-

shall, N. C., was born in Jonesboro,

Tenn., July 12, 1857. He received a

common school education at Martin's

Creek Academy. He was apprenticed

in the Jonesboro Tribune Herald

office, and afterward removed to

Bakersville, Mitchell county, N. C.

In 1873 he was joint editor and owner

of the Roan Mountain Republican,

until 1877, when he removed to Mar-

shall, Madison county. He was a

Garfield elector in 1880, was elected

to the Legislature in 1884, 1886 and

1890; as the Republican candidate for

Lieutenant Governor in 1893, and was

the Republican caucus nominee for

United States Senator in 1892, and

delegate at large to the Mississippi

Convention in 1892. He was elected

president of the North Carolina Pro-

tectionist League in 1891, and was

a candidate for Congress in 1892. In

1897 he was licensed to practice law.

In April, 1894, he became prominent

in the corporation movement in

North Carolina, and the success of

that movement resulted in his election

to the United States Senate to fill

the unexpired term of the late Sena-

tor Z. B. Vance. He was re-elected

in 1897 and his term of service ex-

pired March 3, 1903, and was succeeded

by the Hon. Lee Slater Overman, of

Statesburg, Democrat, the incumbent.

WIFE-BEATERS TO BE WHIPPED.

Minister of Justice in Denmark is

Receiving Congratulatory Let-

ters From all Quarters.

Copenhagen, April 26.—Unhappy

women all over the country have

addressed letters of thanks to the min-

ister of justice, Alberti, who carried his

bill, imposing upon wife-beaters cor-

poral punishment, the law to go into

effect at once.

A man who beat his wife on the

morning after the publication of the

law was immediately taken in hand

and jailed to be soundly thrashed, the

moment the necessary electric thrash-

ing machines have been installed. This

brute reckoned on the fact that the

law would not go into effect for

some time, and "licked" his wife for

no other reason but because he would

not dare to raise a finger against her

COCKRAN'S APPEAL REFUSED.

He is Denied an Inquiry Into a

Charge Made in the House.

Speaker Bannon Rules That Act

Charged, if Committed at all,

was Committed When Mr.

Cockran was not a Member

of the House.

A Hot Debate on the Tariff Between Mr.

Littlefield on One Side and Mr. Wil-

liams, of Mississippi, and Mr. Clark,

of Missouri, on the Other.

Washington, April 27.—Speaker

Cannon today ruled that the Cochran

resolution for an investigation of the

Daizell charge, that Cochran had

been charged with "hire" in 1896,

was not a privileged matter. In an

elaborate opinion the Speaker

said he was warranted in taking judi-

cial knowledge of the fact that the

offense set forth, as charged against

Mr. Cochran, "if committed at all,

was committed while the gentleman

from New York was neither a mem-

ber nor a member-elect of this House."

"The Chair," he said, "feels justified

in taking cognizance of the fact that

what is alleged to be charged consti-

tutes no crime." At most, he said,

the only question was one as to the

propriety of the conduct of a private

citizen. The House, he declared,

could not rightfully punish him if it

desired to do so. He then ruled "that

the Chair holds that the resolution

may be entertained as a question of

privilege."

Mr. Williams, the minority leader,

at once appealed from the ruling, im-

mediately following which Mr. Payne,

the majority leader, moved to lay the

motion on the table, which motion

was carried—169 to 125—a strict party

vote.

The House today adopted the con-

ference reports on the general defi-

ciency, sundry civil, Military Academy

and postoffice appropriation bills,

and late in the day was the scene

of an animated debate on the tariff

question, in which Messrs. Littlefield,

of Maine; Williams, of Mississippi;

Clark of Missouri, and others took

part. Mr. Littlefield replied to Mr.

Cockran's recent speeches, declaring

that the New Yorker, in his advocacy

of free trade, had descended to vilifi-

cation and vituperation, and had added

nothing to the sum of human knowl-

edge.

He asked the Democrats if they

stood on the speech of Mr. Cockran,

"the new risen leader of the Demo-

cracy." He further inquired of the

Democrats if they approved or dis-

approved of Mr. Cockran's proposi-

tions. The Republicans and the

country, he said, were entitled to

know. He directed a specific ques-

tion to Mr. Williams if he approved

of Mr. Cockran's policy.

Mr. Williams remained silent.

Mr. Littlefield then sought a reply

from Mr. Clark, of Missouri.

Mr. Clark set the Democrats frantic

by saying that when the House should

give him an hour he would make a

reply "That will knock some of you

gentlemen silly." No one, he said,

could reply "Yes" or "No" to one

hour of cheap demagoguery. Screams

of approval came from the Democrats

at this utterance.

"The gentleman from Missouri

wants an hour to indulge in vilifica-

tion and vituperation," retorted Mr.

Littlefield.

Mr. Littlefield pressed his demand

for a categorical answer from any other

man on the Democratic side.

Mr. Baker, of New York, arose.

A great uproar went up from both

sides of the House. "Will the gentle-

man yield?" he excitedly asked.

"No," said Mr. Littlefield. "Fools

rush in where angels dare not enter."

Mr. Littlefield was drawn into a

lively colloquy with Mr. DeArmond,

ROOSEVELT BEATEN FOR ONCE.

After a Five Hours Executive

Session Republican Leaders.

Come to the Conclusion

That The Game is Not Worth the Candle

and Crum Case is Allowed to Go

Over to the Next Session.

Washington, April 27.—After five

hours in executive session the Republi-

cans gave up the fight to confirm W.

D. Crum, the negro collector at

Charleston. The Republican Senators,

with not one exception, were indiffer-

ent on the subject, and when they saw

that the opposition was determined

they notified the President that they

had done their best and agreed to press

the nomination no further this session,

as it was evident the Democrats were

united in their opposition.

President Roosevelt made a politi-

cal display today when he inspired a

statement given out at the White

House, threatening to call an extra

session of the Senate if the Crum

nomination was passed over during

the present session. Republican Sena-

tors are not very enthusiastic in be-

half of Crum, and the alleged attempt

on the part of the President to fright-

en the leaders in the Senate to ratify

what many of them consider a polit-

ical blunder, in making a national

issue of the Crum case, had the effect

of arousing a feeling of resentment,

instead of friendliness, for either the

President or the negro collector.

There were a few of the personal

friends of the President who insisted

upon having a fight, so the doors were

closed and the executive session decks

cleared for action.

Senator Gallinger, of New Hamp-

shire, who aspires to be chairman of

the Republican national committee,

fired the first gun in support of Crum's

confirmation. He recited the various

obstacles thrown in the way of con-

firmation by Senator Tillman and the

opposition to Crum.

Senator Latimer replied with con-

siderable vigor, explaining why the

white people of South Carolina op-

posed the confirmation of Crum. Sena-

tor Tillman also explained Senator

Tillman's course in opposing the case,

and convinced the Senate that Sena-

Tillman's absence from Washington at

this time was unavoidable.

There was considerable sparring all

along the line as the hours passed, and

it was apparent that the Democrats

were prepared to sit up all night, if

necessary, to prevent confirmation.

Senator Gallinger grew impatient

and demanded to know if the opposi-

tion intended to filibuster for an in-

definite period. He was informed that

there were twenty-seven Senators who

desired to be heard against confirma-

tion, and they were prepared to con-

tinue the discussion to the exclusion

of all other business if the majority

insisted.

Senator Clay, on behalf of the

minority, showed conclusively that the

pressure for Crum's confirmation was

for political effect.

Senator Gallinger read petitions

from alleged sponsors of Crum in var-

ious States.

Senator Clay took up petition after

petition, and, after reading them,

asked the Senators from the States

mentioned in the petitions to identify

the signers. The Senators thus in-

terrogated confessed ignorance on the

subject, justifying the claim made by

Senator Clay that they were goblin

petitions, manufactured for political

effect.

As the fight waxed warm Senator

Aldrich tried to convince the minor-

ity that they were threatened with an

extra session of the Senate. He urged

the confirmation of Crum in a half-

hearted manner.

It remained for Senator Spooner to

lose his temper and launch forth in a

bitter sectional speech, in which he

YANKEES WANT CHEAP COTTON.

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